The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870. NO. 74.

FOREIGN.

The Prussian Army Rapidly Encircling Paris.

Heavy Artillery Ordered Forward for the Projected Siege.

The French People Still Talk of an Obstinate Defence.

Bismark Opposed to Interference with the Domestic Affairs of France.

Additional Account of the Interview Between M. Thiers and Earl Granville.

The English Indignant at the Action of the Cabinet.

March of the Italian Army on Rome.

The Pope Protests but Pursues a Policy of Non-Resistance.

Popular Uprising at Nice.

The French Authorities Deposed and an Italian Republic Proclaimed.

Withdrawal of the French Blockading Fleet from the Mouth of the Rhone.

FRANCE.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is telegraphed from Calais that an Monday afternoon two divisions of the Prussian infantry were visible from the fortress of Nogent, which commands the Marne to the southeast of Paris. They were taking up their post here.

MONDIDIER, Sept. 13.—An engagement between the Uhlans and Franco-Firens took place yesterday, during which the former were repulsed, with several killed and wounded.

The advance of the grand Prussian army before the city consists of 40,000 men. The remainder is hurrying up, and by the 20th of September all will be concentrated.

The Uhlans were at Nogent-sur-Marne on Wednesday, only five miles east of the city.

Orders have been given by the General commander forbidding the entrance of citizens behind the army, under dire penalties.

A large body of Prussian engineers is at Champigny, a few miles east of Paris.

The German cuirassiers are still before Soissons. Twenty-five hundred Bavarians are at Vincennes.

THE EXPLOSION AT LAON.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The cause of the explosion at Laon, whereby the citadel was destroyed, is still a mystery, though the Prefect of the Department and a number of prisoners have been subjected to a rigid examination by Von Moltke.

PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is confirmed that Bismarck refuses all terms, and it is expected that he will attempt to cut his way out.

THE GOVERNMENT REMOVAL.

The removal of General Steinmetz was caused partly by his needless sacrifice of troops, partly by his flaming and flattering dispatches, and partly by General Moltke's orders, which made the battle of Aug. 15 and 16 inevitable.

A TRUE STORY OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A New York Tribune correspondent at Rheims, etc., describes a conversation with Bismarck, Moltke, Roon and Count Bismarck in regard for General Sheridan and gratitude to the United States for their sympathy with Germany. In the course of conversation Bismarck proposed a German toast, Sheridan replied that there was no stronger friend of unity than himself; but only by the sword was it to be accomplished the work. "South Germany having fought by our side, her wishes must be considered, but indorse all unions may be compelled. We must obtain the consent of those States to support us. In Bavaria it seems impossible to agree on any terms with the ministers, those who favor unionists. In Baden things look better. No doubt there will be opening."

The news of the French Republic had just been received on which Bismark said: "We shall not interfere with the internal affairs." To a suggestion that there must be some settled government to give Prussia a secure guarantee for the payment of war expenses Bismarck replied: Ultimately, Bismark replied only by repeating: "We do not want to interfere with the domestic affairs of France." To a question who might have those German provinces France took from us many years ago. We must at least render France powerless to menace us by the same road. Metz and Strasbourg we must have, and we are not to ignore that in Germany as our watchword. We must all be patient people. They have been telling us that, if we would only wait, they would conquer us. Well, we are like the fabled Antæus, who gained strength during many insults, at last consents to fight a wrestling match with Hercules, that the struggle shall be decisive and be final."

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Prussian shells are pouring water from the moats around Strasbourg, and it is reported that they are preparing to send up balloons from which petroleum bombs will be dropped into the French magazines.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Advices from Strasbourg are that the people are firm in the defence. The report that surrender is imminent from failure of ammunition and provisions.

The bombardment is consented, at the request of Swissers, to permit non-combatants to leave the city.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The following has been received in Paris:

STRASBOURG, Sept. 8.—The officers are in a deplorable condition, and growing worse. The bombardment from the Prussian screened works is incessant and frightful. I hold out to the end.

"UHRICH,
"Commander of Strasbourg."

The New York Herald's correspondent at Strasbourg, Sept. 12, says: "A boat conveying a large quantity of ammunition of war to Strasbourg was captured by the Prussians. Many Turcos flying from the fortifications is also a weaker generality. Yesterday the enemy's heavy artillery fire is silenced altogether. That of the garrison has increased with vigor. The great cathedral suffers more than any other building. Last night it fire broke out in the citadel. Heavy rain has injured the besieging works, and serious sanitary questions arise. The preparations for storming are still incomplete, and the Prussians gains ground among the German officers that the capitulation cannot be long delayed.

"The Protestant clergymen of Alsace held a conference at Lauterbourg on the 10th, to decide upon measures to encourage the citizens of Strasbourg of the futility of resistance."

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Mediation seems impossible until the fate of Paris is decided. Nearly all the foreign ministers demand the surrender by France of Alsace and Lorraine.

Austria and Russia have made secret compacts to act together in the event of a German victory.

Napoleon's health is improving. It is said he hopes that Paris will fall into the hands of the enemy, as he then will have a better chance of returning to the capital as Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Heavy siege guns are now being mounted on the fortifications of Paris.

A battery of mitrailleuses is established on the Arch of Triumph.

General Trochu of the Confederate army, and two artillery officers of the United States army, during the war, have commands under Trochu. Many Americans are in the city.

The Seine is patrolled by gunboats.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The majority of socialists at Brunswick, who were intriguing against the Prussian throne, have been sent to prison.

On the Bavarian frontier the Prussian regiments have been armed with chassepots captured from the French.

The Prussian government has demanded reparation for the sacrifice of life by treachery of the French in exploding the magazine at Laon.

The Government of Prussia issued a call to establish a common government parliament for all Germany. Paris telegrams have been stopped.

The Government of Prussia is determined that Schleswicke enjoys entire freedom of action. He walks or rides as he pleases. His chief companions are Baron Fritsch of Madgeburg and Count Bismarck, who disregards the stare of curious people whom he encounters outside the gates. It is said that he bears thirty years older than in truth, and his writer saw him. He is now bloated, bilious, and yellow. His eyes are fishy, tired, and expressionless. His mouth and nose are sensual, and mechanical, and his face absolutely devoid of expression. Apathy describes his appearance. He is one of his victims but not mentally. His chamber windows are lighted long after midnight, and at half-past 6 o'clock in the morning he is walking in the garden. He dresses plainly, is black, and assumes himself a great deal by talking to school children who gather around him.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The following is received from Paris, Tuesday evening, says one of the secretaries of the French Embassy:

Jules Favre has received the congratulations of the diplomatic corps of England, Russia, Spain, Austria, and Holland, who remain at Paris.

Fugitives from Mackmahon's army reach the neighborhood of Paris by thousands.

It is reported that an Envoy from Russia has arrived at the Prussian King's headquarters.

Paris journals say they have little hope of mediation.

The troops rostowed by General Trochu reached the Arch of Triumph to the place of Basille.

Arrangements are made by which Paris is to be provided with meat for two months.

It was rumored that Bazaine had arrived in Paris, but the report was not confirmed.

A correspondent writes from Sedan that on the morning after the last battle, when the blazing sounded, 600 riderless horses galloped to the ramparts.

Paris officially affirmed that the General commanding at Laon had orders to resist to the last, as he ordered the entire citadel to be blown up.

It is positively asserted that Russia and Austria, France, and Italy are on the most friendly footing, and that Austria will not allow if the Russia upon annexing French territory.

Ad Lyons the Committee of Public Safety is still raising regiments of Garibaldians.

Direct communication with England by the northern line was cut off late last night.

The Paris correspondent of the Cologne Gazette announced an absolute rupture with Count Bismarck and Bismarck.

Telegraphic communication with Paris has been severed.

Two iron railway bridges have been blown up, between Pontoise and Creil, on the line of England and Germans are ordered to leave. Red Republicans are in the ascendant, and a terrible spirit is rising. Every Frenchman feels the heel of the workmen of La Croix Rousse, who threatened Fort Montcreuy. Martial law will be declared. Many arrests have been made, and the expulsion of the Jesuits, and coffins were opened in one of the convents to search for arms and money.

The American Legation in Paris is compelled to double its clerical force.

Steam fire engines are stationed in the streets ready to extinguish fires.

The Palais Royal and Palais de l'Industriel are barracks, filled with soldiers.

A battery of mitrailleuses is established on the Arch of Triumph.

General Trochu of the Confederate army, and two artillery officers of the United States army, during the war, have commands under Trochu. Many Americans are in the city.

The Seine is patrolled by gunboats.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13.—Evening.—The following official news has just been made public:

The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Terracina. The Italians were warmly welcomed by Viterbo and observed that their appearance in Pontifical territory the Papal troops had coincided with the Italians.

General Cadorna's entrance proclaimed from Viterbo was stopped for a time at Civita Castellana. The Papal Zouaves forming the garrison of the town opened a fire on the Bersaglieri. A battle ensued which lasted about an hour, when the Papal official forces surrendered. They were then taken to Spoleto as prisoners of war.

Several places have been occupied by Italian troops at the request of the citizens. Frescino was occupied yesterday by the Papal troops which Lieutenant General Angelotti, of the Italian forces, now occupies.

Lieutenant General Ritio now holds Cornato about twelve miles from Civita Vecchia.

The Papal Corps left Civita Castellana late last night, and marched on Rome. This force is now marching on Rome.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A special to the Evening Telegram, from London, to-day, says: "A special despatch received from our correspondent, dated Rome, Sept. 13, states that all proposals from the King of Italy, as to future treatment of the Pope, are peditated by His Holiness, who declines to acknowledge the authority of the King to treat as to the subjection of the Papal States."

A despatch is also received from Florence, dated September 13, stating that Minister Lessa received on that day a deputation of the plenipotentiary assent of Florence. Speeches were delivered, and the speakers expressed the gratitude of the nation to the Italian Government for the delivery of the Roman Provinces from the tyrannous and imporvishing rule of the Papal Government. Lamarmora heard the various speakers with great patience and respect, and expr s ed his satisfaction that the decided course of the Italian Government met with approval. The rejoicing throughout the city is enthusiastic and widespread, and in all the cities the demonstrations of the people in favor of the policy of the Italian Government are observed.

The Pope contemplates retiring to TYRE. The Italian troops are now within five miles of Rome, and are ordered to enter Rome at any cost.

According to another despatch, the Pope has decided to remain at his residence in the city. Lord Odo Russ ell, Minister to Berlin, who is now at Rome, has had an interview with the Pope, who said, "When Bismarck's troops entered Paris I will declare myself a prisoner." Cadorna believes the Pope will change his mind on this point, and that he ardently desires to avoid bloodshed.

Colonel Chanette, commander of the Papal forces, notwithstanding the Pope's threatened to oppose the Italians, His force is comparatively small, but officers there are courteously said upon this that he saw nothing to be looked for from England then in the present crisis. The negotiations undertaken by the Continental Powers, with a hope of England's co-operation, must necessarily be deferred to fall through. The interview shortly after ended.

Upon the making public, late in the afternoon, of the above interview, an impromptu meeting of people was called, and a great crowd assembled. Flags were hung from every house-window, among them, Odger and Justin McCarthy, and the government was denounced in the bitterest and most unmeasured terms for its course towards the French Republic. The Cabinet was declared to be a Cabinet of treason to human rights and to the cause of Europe. The people of America was invoked amid the most tremendous cheers from the multitude. Immense applause followed the announcement that of the flight of the people to assembly, a republic in France was to be decided, it would soon be followed by the duty of the people to establish a republic in England.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Gen. Hazen arrived yesterday and left for the German sea-quarters. Count Bernstorf having telegraphed to Count Bismark for a pass.

Captain Raymond Rodgers, of the Franklin, is here. His ship will remain some weeks at Portsmouth.

Murat Halstead has left London.

Mails started to-night for PARIS. None have arrived.

ON THE SEA.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—It would seem that the French and German fleets are now in sight of each other, near the island of Heligoland, in the North Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The French blockading fleet has withdrawn from the mouth of the Elbe.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, at hand, contains nothing of the character of certain extracts professedly made from it in telegrams sent to this country recently from Berlin. On the contrary, it explicitly says that an act so alarming had been reached by two powers, hitherto friendly, with the object of making a secret treaty, was calculated to excite the gravest apprehension. Again let me repeat, that you make, as I do, the people good names for themselves last are the people of Russia, in the State Horticultural Society to-night.

Ohio State Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 14.—The third day of the Ohio State Fair has been a brilliant success. The attendance reached nearly 20,000.

The exhibition of trotting stallions over four years old was one of the finest ever seen in the West. Fifteen horses were entered from various parts of the continent. Twenty-three horses competed for the purses. Fifteen were named in the first class, Standard. The Committee spent an hour and a half in making up their mind, when the premium was given to Belgium, owned by David Shaw; second to Napoleon. The premium was received by the Prince Imperial, owned by the Marion Importing Company.

The first premium for mares, 5 years old, was M. Clay, Jr., took the first premium.

The exhibition of thoroughbred cattle was superb. In the classes of cows and aged bulls there were forty entries. Sweepstakes, Mr. Sotter's Duchess of Rose County, took the first premium for all breeds. Mr. Sotter's Duke of Rose County, took the first premium for all breeds. Mr. Sotter's Duke of Rose County, took the first premium for all breeds.

The fair is now in full operation. Fruit is unusually well represented, mostly from Northern counties. The display of horses is unusually large, and the display of cattle is unusually large. The display of cattle is unusually large. The display of cattle is unusually large.

The Fair Ground Railroad is in operation, and some trains to-night are crowded.

Kane County Fair at Aurora.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The fair here is progressing finely. The cafrises are so large that many express themselves astonished, there having been a general impression that the hard times would affect the number of visitors in attendance is not the case.

To-morrow the fair will be more largely attended than to-day, and especially the horse-trotting will be the feature of the day. The attendance will be large.

Two new four-rod animals have been entered. The exhibition of flowers and fruit is unusually large. Messrs. Lewis & Ellsworth, of Naperville, Dupage County, have a display of fruit, flowers, and choice plants, most artistically arranged, some of rare value from the tropics, and from the Pacific Coast.

The Forest City Band has just defeated the Aurora Band Club by a score of 19 to 1.

All the racing events for to-morrow (Friday) are: 2:40 class, 2:35 class, two straight heats in 2:40 class, 2:35 class, three in five. The latter class is open to all horses that have not in the condition to, and the principal races will come on.

Kane Agricultural and Mechanical Fair.

GENEVA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The third annual fair of the Kane Agricultural and Mechanical Association is now in progress. The display of horses is very large, and the display of cattle is also the largest ever seen here. The display of sheep is large, and the display of short-horns from Kane, Dupage, Kendall, Ill., and Ohio are also represented.

Horse Fair at Dixon.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Dixon Horse Fair is a success. The finest lot of trotting and running horses ever brought to this city are now on the grounds. Dixon raising county, and the fair will be the best ever held in the county. Thursday and Thursday there will be a splendid trotting and the running match. Immense crowds are in attendance.

The Forthcoming Industrial Exhibition at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—It was decided to-day that the Northern Kentucky Industrial Exposition formally inaugurated at Newport, Kentucky, on the 20th inst., and continue for two weeks. The grounds from adjoin the Cincinnati Southern Railroad depot, and are connected with Cincinnati by a bridge. The buildings are now completed, and the exhibition will be a success.

POLITICAL.

Illinois Democratic State Convention.

Nomination of State Officers and Congressman-at-Large.

The Platform.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers, to be voted for by the members of the Democratic party at the November election, convened this day, at noon, in the Opera House. The convention was called to order by Alexander Starne, Secretary of the State Central Committee, in absence of the President of the committee, his self. Mr. Starne announced the following as the temporary organization:

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

William Flaherty, of Chicago, was chosen Chairman, John Dunlevy, of Lee County, be elected Secretary.

Colonel Dunlevy, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I thank you kindly for the compliment which you have paid to me. I will only say that, from my acquaintance with a great many of you, and from what I have seen of you also in assigning duties for to-day, that I feel confident that your deliberations will be marked by harmony and unison, and that the names of the candidates that will be presented for the suffrage of the people of Illinois by this convention will show to the people that you have no other desire than to promote the best interests of the whole people of the State. I have nothing more to say than that I appreciate the honor you, and to say that I am at your service to perform the duties of Temporary Chairman, and you shall call upon me, to do the best of my ability.

CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. A. Starne, of Sangamon, moved, as an amendment, that a committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed on credentials, and that the Chairman be instructed to appoint such committee.

The amendment was adopted.

The following committee was appointed: Third District, Thomas R. Courtney; Second, Second Ward Democracy, of Chicago; Fourth, Isaac Hall; Fifth, O. A. Wilson, of Peoria; Sixth, Ira O. Wilson, of Knox; Seventh, Thomas Kerr, of Vermilion; Eighth, C. A. Roberts, of Tazewell; Ninth, Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair; Tenth, Hohenstein, of Dubois; Eleventh, S. P. Gilmore, of Macon; Twelfth, Peter W. Hamilton, of Jo Daviess; Thirteenth, John Q. Harmon, of Alexander.

Mr. Koerner, of Belleville, nominated as at-Large, E. W. Baker, of Springfield. Confirmed. Mr. Kasp, of Sangamon, of Sangamon, moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed, of one from each Congressional District.

Mr. Fuller, having read the report, called for the previous question on its adoption. The call was sustained, and the report was adopted, with several applause.

CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

Mr. Stephenson, of McLean, moved that the convention now proceed to nominate a Congressman-at-Large.

Mr. Burn, of Scott, moved that the vote upon this nomination be by county representation. Carried.

Mr. Koerner, of Belleville, nominated J. L. D. Morrison, of St. Clair.

A telegraphic despatch was received from Mr. Morrison, declining the nomination.

Mr. Wilson, of Peoria, said that, as private engagements are such that I cannot accept the nomination, I feel bound to withdraw my name in support to the nomination.

Mr. Shannon, of Carroll, nominated J. D. Turner, of Stephenson.

Mr. Hamilton, of Waterloo. I desire to say for Gen. Morrison he does not desire to be nominated; that he has in the last few years taken no active part in political canvasses; that if he was nominated and elected he would not be able to give himself sufficient time to make such a canvass as the Democratic party of the State of Illinois would have a right to expect. I had a conversation with him on the subject, and I am authorized by him to say to this convention not to nominate him for Congress-at-Large. And also to say that he is not in the least desirous of getting on the ticket in the manner I have stated.

Mr. Koerner, of Belleville, nominated Gen. Morrison.

Mr. Burn, of Green, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following:

President—John Dunlevy, of Lee.

Secretaries—Alexander Starne, Andrew Matteson, of Cook; Second, A. M. Hamilton, of Cook; Third, Thomas Kerr, of Vermilion; Fourth, Isaac Mann, of Bureau; Fifth, Thomas Thomasson, of Monroe; Sixth, Myron Bangor, of Knox; Seventh, Thomas Hall, of Tazewell; Eighth, F. Sayers, of McLean; Ninth, Ira E. Hirch, of Sangamon; Tenth, Thomas Hall, of Tazewell; Eleventh, Charles P. Smith, of Fayette; Twelfth, W. Conkwright, of Jo Daviess; Thirteenth, Thomas Jackson; State at large, John S. Merritt.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. J. Sweeney and T. P. Benton, of Union; W. Bollinghausen, of Cook; A. Hall, of Sheriff.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Dunlevy, on taking the chair as Permanent Chairman, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Though I am surprised at the report of the committee, I am nevertheless grateful for the support by this convention, under the circumstances existing in this State, and I feel that I agreeing to preside over the deliberations of a body of men so large and so intelligent, and representing so many millions of dollars in the State of Illinois, and so many millions of dollars in the State of Illinois, and so many millions of dollars in the State of Illinois, and

The Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1852.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

A LITTLE TASTY HISTORY.

A Pioneer Lecture on Illinois.

Interesting Reminiscences of Early Times.

Pen Pictures of Pioneer Life.

Narrow Escape from Death of a Distinguished Statesman.

A Pioneer on Fire.

Chapter Second of the Local Campaign.

Democratic Meeting at the Court-House Last Night.

Speeches of Messrs. Trumbull, Lawrence, Wentworth, Kinzie, Hoyne, Arnold, Mayor Wood and Others.

Immense Gathering and Enthusiastic Proceedings.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Bridgeport

THE K. P. R. R. REVERSION.

Meeting of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, Kansas City, Mo., Convened, Colorado to Disconnect, and Adopted by the Executive Committee, Sept. 6, 1870.

Before the separation of the executorial trust in their relations to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, the members of the party we hold in solemn trust "Hamilton," for the purpose of their formal reporting to the heirs of the property which all feel of the efforts made to render pleasant and profitable the outing to the Rocky Mountains. A motion of L. W. Ingalls, publisher of the New York Sun, Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Washington, and Colonel of the United States, was unanimously carried, that the thanks of the party be tendered to Col. J. G. Holden, U. S. Marshal, D. C. Brooks, editor of the Lawrence Republican, and Hon. Sidney Clarke, editor of the Kansas City Journal, for their courtesy to the party. Dr. E. Hornish, editor of the Kansas City Times, and Mr. Fuller, editor of the Lawrence paper, and waited patiently until the party left the train. A little car, in which the party had been transported, and which was the only car on the train, started at a rapid rate, and waited patiently until the party left the train. A little car, in which the party had been transported, and which was the only car on the train, started at a rapid rate, and waited patiently until the party left the train. A little car, in which the party had been transported, and which was the only car on the train, started at a rapid rate, and waited patiently until the party left the train.

Resolved, That the Kansas Pacific Railway is a splendid and magnificent road, and that the management of the line is in the hands of those who are managing the affairs of the Kansas Pacific Railway with great success

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Treasurer's Report—Unhappy Financial Condition.

Amendment Offered Suspending any Clergyman Appealing to a Civil Court.

Debate on this Anti-Chasuy Measure—Its Defeat.

Other Amendments Adopted—The Mission Board.

MORNING SESSION.

The thirty-third annual Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Illinois convened again at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Right Rev. Rodney Wilmerton in the chair.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese reported no change in their list of members since the last meeting, together with their action, during the recess of the Synod.

SEATS OF HONOR.

The Board of Missions reported that they had held six sessions, the business being limited to confirmation of the nominations by the Bishop and the fixing of stipends for the missionaries. There were 4 appointments conferred, and 2 resignations accepted. The Board had failed to induce Rev. Mr. Moore to act with Bible society, and had failed to secure the services of Rev. Mr. Sullivan, who failed to report over the Diocese, and hence the Board was unable to furnish anything like accurate figures of the number of visits, or any trustworthy data of the work accomplished. The amount paid to missionaries did not exceed the sum of $5,000. The income was annually diminishing, and would, at the present rate of falling off, in short time paralyze the efforts of the board. Two missionaries had been withdrawn from the mission field on account of the failure of the mission to sustain themselves by the rules of the board, and the lack of funds to pay the stipends declared their want of influence, and which they had failed to secure. The Board felt no responsibility for the failure. They called attention to the fact.

The Bishop took the word, and said that the report of the board was a accident with his own administration, and he felt responsible for it as much as he should, before God. No consolation on the subject could be found in the fact that he had been unwell for some time. While glad to have the report, he could not accept it, and would make a presentation in the form of a report, as it ought to be, and as he had been accustomed and the Bishops. He had been present at five of the six meetings of the board, which had been invariably unanimous. He plainly objected to the report as presented, and would not be responsible for it. He felt the presiding officer of the board, and when the Convention met the Bishop, the head of the Church, was regarded with such a want of confidence, and withheld upon, some matters of significance alone should in apparent that was required in the Bishop. He was sorry to have to make the report, which was evidently aimed at the Bishop.

Discussion and action was then indefinitely postponed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer presented his annual report. The receipts for the year just closed amounted to $17,339.09, and were derived from the following sources: Diocesan fund, $4,176.16; bonded debt fund, $1,300.45; missionary fund, $2,236.66.

The expenditures have been, during the same time, as follows: Bishop's salary, $2,000; Secretary's salary, $200; Assistant Secretary's salary, $100; to a certain sale by Bishop's order, $5,194.91; bonded debt, $5,194.91; contingent expenses, $1,349.99; total, $17,339.09. Nominal balance in the treasury in favor of the Diocese, $1,567.79. Nominal balance in the treasury in favor of the Diocese, $1,567.79. Nominal balance in the treasury in favor of the Diocese, $1,567.79.

All the different funds fall short of meeting the payments laid upon them, and the treasury has now come before the Diocese to ask relief. Owing to no fine upon the obligatory as well as voluntary funds, the treasurer was in debt to the Diocesan Fund, Episcopal assets, $5,000; the amount paid to the Bishop, $2,000; total, $7,000, or about 40 per cent of the amount collected.

After speaking rather doubtfully of the state of affairs, the treasurer concluded by saying that it appears to be called unchangeable to state that, as a matter of fact, the women are not responsible for the losses and true men, but they shirk the financial duties, and the whole burden of responsibility rests upon them, the altogether improper duty of raising money for their support. He was not sure that the cause, as true as by all reason and all sense of the most duty, was overlooked, this matter lies entirely with the clergy, and the whole duty rests upon them.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The convention then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Committee on Constitutional Revision of the Church, Messrs. Colmon Jaquette, Wilmerton, Chairman, Judge Otis, Dale of the proposed amendment to the constitution, reported in favor of the same.

If any court was entitled to a rest, shall fail to be heard, or shall refuse to hear, any case, or any matter of law, or any matter of equity, or any matter of fact, any case, or any matter